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SPEECH OF HON. P. S. BROCKS, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, On resigning his sent in Congress, delivered in the House of Representatives, July 14, 1856.

Mr. BROOKS said : Mr. SPEAKER: Until this moment I have felt that there was a propriety in my remaining silent, and in trusting my defence to friends who are abler and more learned than myself. I have heretofore felt that other and higher interests than any which affect me personally were involved in the proceedings of this case. The interests of my constituents, of this House, and of all, indeed, who are concerned in the Constitution itself, in my view, have been intimately

and inseparably complicated. [Here Mr. Brooks was interrupted by Mr. Giddings, &c.]
Sir, I am indebted to the House for even this

much courtesy. I was about remarking that there were higher interests than my own involved in this matter. I have been content, therefore, to meet personally and in silence all the consequences of these proceedings.

Some time since a Senator from Massachu-

setts allowed himself, in an elaborately prepared speech, to offer a gross insult to my State and to a venerable friend, who is my State repre-

sentative, and was absent at the time.

Not content with that, he published to the world, and 'circulated extensively, this uncalled for libel on my State and my blood. Whoever insults my State insults me. Her history and character have commanded my pious veneration, and in her defence I hope I shall always be prepared, humbly and modestly, to perform the duty of a son. I should have forfeited my own self-respect, and perhaps, the good opinion of my countrymen, if I had failed to resent such an injury, by calling the offender in question to a personal account. It was a personal affair and in taking redress into my own hands I meant no disrespect to the Senate of the United States, or to this House. Nor, sir, did I design disrespect to the State of Massachusetts. I was nware of the personal responsibilities I incurred and was willing to meet them. I knew, too that I w s amenable to the laws of the country which afford the same protection to all, whether they be members of Congress or private citizens I did not, and do not now, believe that I could be properly punished, not only in a court of law, but here also, at the pleasure and discretion of the House. I did not then, and do not now. believe that the spirit of American freemen would tolerate slander in high places, and permit a member of Congress to publish and circulate a libel on another, and then call upon either House to protect him againt the personal re-

sponsibilities which he had thus incurred. But if I had committed a breach of privilege, it was the privilege of the Senate, and not of They had no right. as it seem to me, to prosecute me in these halls, nor have you the right in law or under the constitution, as I respectfully submit, to take jurisdiction over offences committed against them. The constitution does not justify them granting it. If, unhappily, the day should ever

come when sectional or party feelings should run so high as to control all other considerations of public duly or justice, how easy will it be to use such precedents for the excuse of arbitrary power, in either house, to expel members of the minority who may have rendered themselves obnoxious to the prevailing spirit in the house

to which they belong.

Matters may go smoothly enough when on house asks the other to punish a member who is offensive to a majority of its own body, but how will it be when, upon a pretence of insulted dignity, demands are made of this House to expel a member who happens to run counter to its party predilections, or other demands it may not be so agreeable to grant? It could never have been designed by the constitution of the United States to expose the two houses to such temptations to collision, or to extend so far the discretionary power which was given to either house to punis its own members for the violation of its rules and orders. Discretion has been said to be the law of the tyrant, and when exercised under the

insufferable despotism. This House, however, it would seem from the unmistakable tendency of its proceedings, takes a different view from that which I deliberately entertain in common with many others.

color of the law and under the influence of party

dictation, it may and will become a terrible and

So far as the public interests or constitutional rights are involved, I have now exhausted my means of defence. I may, then, be allo ved to take a more personal view of the question at issue. The further prosecution of this subject in the shape it has now assumed may not only involve my friends, but the House itself, in agitations which might be unhappy in their consequences to the country. If these consequences could be confined to myself irdividually, I think Tam prepared and ready to meet them, here or elsewhere; and when I use this language, I mean what I say. But others must not suffer for me. I have felt more on account of my two friends who have been implicated than for myself, for they have proven that "there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother." I will not constrain gentlemen to assume a responsibility on my account which possibly they would not

on their own. Sir, I cannot, on my own account, assume the responsibility, in the face of the American people, of commencing a line of conduct which in my heart of hearts I believe would result in subverting the foundations of this government, and in drenching this hall in blood. No act of mine, and on my personal account, shall inaugurate revolutian; but when you, Mr. Speaker. seturn to your own home and hear the people of the great North-and they are a great people -speak of me as a bad man, you will do me the justice to say that a blow struck by me at this time would be followed by revolution-and this I know. [Applause and hisses in the

The Speaker announced that if any such demonstrations were repeated, the galleries should be cleared.

Mr. Brooks, (turning to the gentlemen's gal-lery.) If I have any friends in the gallery, I appeal to them to be quiet. At the same time, Mr. Speaker, I am not willing to see the constitution wounded through me; nor will I submit voluntarily to a wrong if I can avoid it. I will not voluntarily give my name to countenance parliamentary misrule or constitutional aggression. If I am to be tried again for the matter now before us, I will choose my own tribunal. I will appeal from this House to my own constituents. If an expression of

public opinion is to be invoked in my case, let my constituents and my fellow-citizens pronounce upon it. From that verdict I will not inflicting a chastisement which, by the common appeal. The temper of the times is not favora- law and the constitutional laws of my country, I ble for a calm and dispassionate judgment of thave the right to inflict upon my slave, who is the cease; and if, by any act of mine, I can save my property. Where do you stop in this questhe majority of this House from the consequences of a rash decision, the time may come the good men who are pursuing me-and I believe there are such in the apposition-will admit that I deserve their thanks for the deed.

The ave that is unlifted to strike me may fall

The ave that is unlifted to strike me may fall The axe that is uplifted to strike me may fall ppon others, and fall upon them after they have ministered, every citizen would have a direct in-

preserve my self-respect and constitutional rights,

together with a seat in this body, I must reonnce the last rather than the former. I have no desire, sir, to continue an argument which my friends have exhausted. The determination of the majority is fixed, and it is vain to resist it. I will make no appeal to a packed jury, but protest against its inconsistencies and s usurpations. During this session the charge was openly made by a member from the State of Pennsylvania, on this floor, that another, [Mr. Pearce,] who is his colleague, had been milty of an attempt to bribe, and no proceedty of this House propose to instruct the Ameti- when that relation is dissolved. is excusable, and simple assault and battery a crime? That is the lesson, and you are the gress a member leaped from his seat, and, while several tables towards his antagonist, who drew a weapon in defence, neither gentleman was subjected to the censure of this House. As was appropriately remarked by my friend from North arolina, (Mr. Clingman.) the assaulting member-and it is not for me to say a word against him, for personally I like him-has now the most lucrative office in the gift of this House.

And in whose behalf is this extraordinary stretch of constitutional power invoked? Sir, do not intend to violate my rule of this House or of parliamentary courtesy, but it cannot be denied that he is, par excellence, the representative of a sovereignty which is at this instant in open, staintory rebellion-not to a simple rule of a single house, but to the constitution and laws of the United States of America. Massachusetts sits in judgment upon me without a bearing, and presents me for a breach of privi-Sir, is it not strange that it did not occur that sage Legislature that its demands upon the Congress of the United States, relative to member, was a greater breach of privilege in them than that complained of in the member imself? What right, sir, has the Legislature of Massachusetts to make any demand upon this House? She has not the right of even instructing the most insignificant member from the State, and has by her resolutions but given additional proof that she neither comprehendthe theory of our Government nor is loyal to

and was elected by the unanimous vote of the

very men who are now conspiring to inflict pun-

shment upon me.

I have said, sir, that if I have committed breach of privilege, it was the privilege of the Senate. If I have in any particular violated the privileges or proprieties of this House, I am unonscious of it, and I challege every member to specify a single disorderly or improper act. In ny intercouse with its members I have endeavor ed to observe a civil and respectful deportment I rendered prompt and implicit obedience to its constituted authorities, and I can truly ay that which many who have recorded their votes against me cannot-and that is, that never once. the three years that I have held a seat on this floor, have I been declared out of order. I before the transaction for which a majority have declared me to be deserving expulsion, I have offended any officer or member, or been unkind even to an employee, I regret and am ignorant

And yet, sir, the vote which has just been tak en transmits me to posterity as a man unworthy, in the judgment of a majority of my peers. of seat in this hall. And for what? The member from New Jersey, (Mr. Pennington)-the prosecuting member—the thumb-paper member -- [laughter]—the Fal-stallian member, who, like s prototype, was born about four o'clock is the morning, and if he has not the bald head, i graced with the corporal roundity [great laugh ter] of his predecessor upon his adventinto thi subludary world-he says it was for making a "murderous" assault with a "bludgeon;" and he, forsooth, would have this House and the this House, which was violated. I was answera- country believe, with an intent to kill. Now, sir, I see that a very respectable and excellent cane of the ordinary size for a gentleman of his an unwelcome presence, they can at least show age, and I beg him to raise it for the inspection of the member from New Jersey, Mr. De Witt elevated his time | Now, sir, I ask that member to answer as a gentleman-I beg his pardon, that is a word which he cannot comprehendbut as a man on the witness stand, is not that cane double the weight and thickne s of the one used by me, and which you have impudently and

falsely called a "bludgeon?" Mr. Tharron, (interrupting.) I have noticed several interruptions in the galleries during this discussion, and I wish to move that the Sergeant-at-Arm be directed to clear the galieries [Hisses in the galleries.]

Mr. WHEELER. I object. The SPEAKER. The motion is not in order The Chair announced some time since, that it there was any further disturbance, the Sergeant at-Arms would have orders to clear the galleries Mr. Brooks. I again appeal to my friends in the galleries to be quiet.

The SPEAKER. Order must be preserved. Mr. Brooks, (resuming.) If I desired to kill the Senator, why did not I do it? You all admit that I had him in my power. Let me tell the member from New Jersey that it was expressly to avoid taking life that I used an ordiharv cane, presented to me by a friend in Baltimore, nearly three months before its application to the " bare head" of the Massachusetts Senator. I went to work very deliberately, as I am charged-and this is admitted-and speculated somewhat as to whether I should employ a horsewhip or a cowhide; but knowing that the Senator was my superior in strength it occurred to me that he might wrest it from my hand, and then-for I never attempt anything I do not perform-I might have been compelled to do that which I would have regretted the balance of my natural life.

The question has been asked in certain newspapers, why did I not invite the Senator to personal comb it in the mode usually adopted. Well, sir, as I desire the whole truth to be known about the matter, I will for once notice a newspaper article on the floor of the House, and answer

My answer is, that I knew that the Senator would not accept a message; and having formed the unalterable determination to punish him, I believe that the offence of "sending a hostite message," superadded to the indictment for assault and battery, would subject me to legal penalties more severe than would be imposed for a simple assault and battery.

That is my answer. For this act, which the Senate, with the soliary exception of a distinguished gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Toombs,] have pronounced me guilty of a breach of its privileges-for this act I am complained of by that body to this House. Your committee have declared, and this House has now concurred in the opinion, that my offence is to the Senate and that no rule or

order of this body have I violated.

Now, sir, let me ask why the Senate did not protect its own rights? The argument has been made here that, ex necessitate, this House must have the power to protect itself. If that principle be true in its application here, why has not the Senate the same powers of protection? Bu what right has this House to punish me for offences committed out of its presence? Again, sir, I challenge comparison with any member, aged or young, pious or not, as to the propriety of my demeanor as a gentleman and a member. They tell me that my responsibility to this House is because of the general responsibility which attatches to every member. How far does your authority extend? Across the Potomac? To my own home? Why, sir, if I go to my home and find that one of my slaves has behaved badly in my absence, and I direct him to be flogged. I may be charged with-to use the language which is familiar here-" crime the blackest and most beinous;" and when I come back-and come back I will-may be punished myself for tion of authority of the House over its members? As we understand it, there is sense in this authority controlling a member while the House is in session and restraining him from dis-

into the Senate chamber, and even when the Sen- as follows: For myself, I have only to say that if I cannot ate is not in session, why should it not go into the ante-rooms and down the steps of the Capitol? Why not pursue me into the avenue-in

to the steamboat-to my plantation? I take the gentlemen who have labored for my expulsion on their own declaration. They are committed to it, and they cannot now evade it. They say that my responsibility is not because of any ffence committed in the presence of or to this House, but because of the general and necessary Now, it seems to me that, if my responsibility to this House for an offence committed elsewhere is because of my membership, it is a logors were instituted in the case. Do the majori- ical conclusion that my responsibility ceases an people, from their high position, that bribery the authority of the Senate reaches me after my relations to this House have terminated, it is no for me now to inquire, but, in justice to myself, teachers. At the first session of the last Con- I take occasion to say to the country, that if the Senate take that view, I shall recognise its anthe Speaker was in his chair, he passed over thority. Now, sir, let me inform the honorable and that I am altogether prepared for any of its emergencies. I knew with whom I had to deal, and my resignation has been for more than ten days in the hands of the Governor of South Carolina, to take effect the very instant that I announce my resignation upon this floor. But, before I make the announcement, I desire to say a word or two in reference to what has been said of me in debate and elsewhere. I saw in some of the New York papers that a certain feminine gentleman from that State [Mr. Morgan] bad applied to me the term "villain." Well, that vas not a word " spoken in debate," and I only allude to it to advertise the indignant gentleman that I have seen the word, and know that it was spoken in New York, and not here in debate. He need not be much alarmed; and, if he will hold still" when I get hold of him, I'll not hurt him much; and this is all that I can say about

that matter here. Your amiable colleague, (Mr. Knapp,) who was presented by his constituents with a revolv er, intended for my particular benefit, yesterday declared that Massachusetts would "take her own time and place" to resent what he and she both pronounced to be an insult and injury. I do not intend, Mr. Speaker, to utter an offensive, unkind, or even a rough word to that gentleman his friends.] -for he is a gentleman, socially, I know-but I wish to say this to him, that I will never plead the statute of limitations in bar of the wrath of

On yesterday, however, we had a violent demonstration from the gentleman from Connecticut. lingame and myself, renders it necessary that (Mr. Woodruff,) who is now near me, and who, the subjoined memoranda should be appended with historical accuracy, (?) has asserted that the to my speech: hones of Connecticut revolutionary soldiers now lie in the valleys of the sunny South. That member, with a show of manhood which elicited in his speech, and disclaimed any intention to my admiration, in his written remarks, used the

following language:
"Will not this hall, with too much reason emplertically condemn this monstrous violation of all honor and decency? The country demands action, and the times are hot for some expiation of dastardly and brutal outrages, whether committed in the Capitol or on the plains of

"If there is not spirit or manliness enough here to promptly purge this body by proper and ence, and was satisfactory to us as friends of Mr. constitutional means, at all events let a trial be | Brooks, made; let the vote come. We shall then know who dare screen audacity or give countenance to

"I court no disturbance; but the privileges of be infringed. With an endeavor and design al ways to cultivate courtesy, I shall not besitate here in my place, or elsewhere, to freely charac-terise as they deserve any lofty assumptions of arrogance, or any mean achievements of cowar-

"I say again, let the vote come; and if honotheir appreciation of an action wanting few of the elements of the most audacious crime, and of a spirit equal to deeds that I shall not hade. His conclusion is grandiloquent. It is as fol-

" And let me tell von, Mr. Speaker, that the spirit of true courage in Connecticut still lives.

Well, sir, I confess to you that all other con siderations escaped me when I heard the expres sion of so much manhood. He went the the motions well, and when he had finished, could not resist an expression of admiration of a spirit with which we have not recently been familiar, and I involuntarily arose from my sea and made him a profound bow.

I thought, sir, that a gentleman who could utter such sentiments so handsomely, was a foreman worthy of anybody's steel, and I determined, in a very quiet way, to treat him as a gentlefriend who chanced to come by me, after the gentleman had concluded, was 'my friend from Tennessee, [Mr. Savage,] about whom I happened to know something in Mexico. He was the very man I wanted; and I asked him to pre sent my compliments to the gentleman Connecticut, and say a word quietly in his ear in my behalf. My friend did so, and here is a letter giving a report of the interview:

WASHINGTON CITY, July 11, 1856. Dear Sir: I make a brief statement of the main facts connected with my call on the Hon Mr. Woodcuif, of Connecticut, who spoke to day in the House of Representatives. A few moments after Mr. W. concluded his speech, you requested me to bear bim a message. I in diately went round to that part of the House where he sat, just inside of the bar. I told him I wanted to speak with him, and we had better walk to the window, which he did. I then said in substance, "Col. Brooks and his friendsmyself among the number-understood you in your speech to hold yourself out as a fighting man, subject to the laws of honor, and I am requested to pre-ent you Col. Brooks' compliments. and inquire whether you are willing to receive a communication from him under the rules of that

He replied that he did not intend to be so understood. Fie did not intend to hold himself out as a fighting man, and if there was anything in his speech that would bear the construction he, like Col. Bingham, of Ohio, would be ready to explain. I then told him that this declaration on his part ended my mission on the part of Col. Brooks; but I would advise him to look over his speech before publication; that I thought it he would examine it carefully, he would find points and sentences that would indicate to a man of honor and sensibility that he did intend to hold himself out as a fighting man, subject to the code of honor. He replied that " he would do so," and thus ended our interview.

I was fully satisfied, as your friend, believing rou to be as generous as brave, that it could not e your duty or inclination to press the matter further. I am, respectfully, your friend and obe-JOHN H. SAVAGE. dient servant, Hon, Preston S. Brooks.

Now, sir. I have to say to that member Uncle Toby (of Tristram Shandy memory) said "Go, little wretch, there is room enough in this world for both you and me." (Immoderate laughter.) Another quotation has just come to me, and I will give him also the

"You can hurt no man's fame by your ill word Your pen is just as harmless as your sword."

I now desire the attention of my quondan friend from Massachusetts, [Mr. Comins.] He alluded in the opening of his speech to our past personal, and family relations. I have to say to him that my attachments do not set so loosel upon me as to be east off unnecessarily, and that I yet take deep interest in the welfare of his excellent family. Had our relative positions been reversed. I should have said nothing, or I should have done more than he has done.

From his place in this House-in his repre sentative character, and at the time armed to the teeth, and not with a rifle hypocritically and cowardly disguised as a walking cane, and carried in the hand of a polition and puppy, but with the genuine article-he quotted the language and endorsed the sentiment of the Che-

parted with the shield of the constitution to terest in this much. But if your authority goes valier Webb, of poor Jonathan Cilley notoriety,

"Looking at it solely as an insult to the coun try, a trampling upon the constitution, and an outrage upon the sanctity-of the Senate chamber, it was an outrage which meri ed death on the spot from any patriot present who was in a osition to inflict the punishment."

Now, sir, I say to that gentleman that no man as the right to wear arms, who does not intend to use them. In my country the cock that crows and won't fight is despised by the hens, and even by the pullets, who know a thing or two instinctively. (Great laughter.) His chivalric spurs dwindle before the charges of the valor-ous gont, and his place is out of sight. I feel, ir, that " the blood more stirs to hunt the lion ian to chase the hare ; but if my quondam friend has any ambition ander the direction of the Chevalier Webb, to play the "patriot," let or le preux Chevalier, separately or together, or backed by the whole back-republican crew, come take the life which they say is forfeited. Now, Mr. Speaker, I have nearly finished what members who have been pursuing me so fiercely, I intended to say. If my opponents, who have that my present attitude was long since foreseen, pursued me with unparallelled bitterness, are satisfied with the present condition of this affair, I am. I return my thanks to my friends, and especially to those who are from the non-slave-holding States, who have magnanimously sus-tained me, and felt that it was a higher honor to themselves to be just in their judgment of a gentleman than to be a member of Congress for life. In taking my leave I feel that it is proper that I should say that I believe some of votes which have been castagainst me have been extorted by an outside pressure at home, and that their votes do not express the feelings or

opinions of the members who gave them.

To such of these as have given their vote and made their speeches on the constitutional principles involved, and without indulging in personal vilification, I one my respect. But, sir, they have written me sown upon the history of the country as worthy of expulsion, and, it no unkindness, I must tellsthem that, for all future time, my self-respectorequires that I shall

pass them as strangers.

And now, Mr. Speaker I announce to you and to this House, that I am no longer a mem-ber of the Thirty-Fourth Congress. [Mr. Brooks then walked out of the House of Representatives, and was soon surrounded by

APPENDIX.

The imprudence of evil disposed persons, who. by newspaper articles and in private coversations, have done it justice both to the Hon. Mr. Bur-

reflect upon the personal character of Mr. Brooks or to impute to him in any respect a want of courage; but, discriminating between the man continue to be characterized as a 'chamber of and the act to which he was called upon to al-assassias,' if we do not now unite to rebuke and lude, he had characterised the latter only in such manner as his representative duty required him

> The above is a statement made by Mr. Bur lingame in reference to the passage in his late peech which referred to Mr. Brooks. It is in the handwriting of Mr. Speaker Banks, and was acknowledged by Mr. Burlingame in our pres-W. W. BOYCE,

July 15, 1856.

TH. S. DOCOCK."

MR. KEITT'S SPEECH.

We give from the National Intelligencer the dlowing synopsis of Mr. Keitt's speech, which we will publish in full when we receive it :

Mr. Keitt then took the for, remarking that it was not his intention to deen any breach or exacerbate may feeling; he would rather do the opposite. He felt that he had a word to speak for the old Commonwealth, his native State for her dead and her living; for her dead, because their sacrifices and patriolism had bee questioned, for her living, because their revolu-tionary titles had been defied.

He then eloquently defended South Carolin that had been made upon her achievements during the Revolutionary war, and entered into a brief review of the history of his own State and that of Massachusells a connected with the struggle for Independence After some remarks in reply to the speech of Mr. Burlingame, of Massachusetts, he referred to the question immediately before the 11 use. He thought it a little extraoidinary that from certain men they heard no invocations upon the constitution except upon particular occasions When great rights were to be upheld, when v tal interests were to be protected, nothing wa said of the Constitution, but when slander was chastised the Constitution was invoked. It would seem that among some people there was no vitality in the Constitution but to protect a slander. The wished to state that he was in the man, for he spoke like a man. The very first | Senate Chamber, when the assault was committed by his late colleague. He knew it would occur unless explanation and apology were made He knew it would occur, because the provocation was great; and because he knew that whe his colleague had determined upon an act he would do it. Mr. K. did not, however, know the time when, nor the place where the assault would be made or the explanation demanded. will, we hope, be sent back with an immense vote of Maine-in which kicks it along. Nor did he anticipate that it would occur in the

Senate Chamber; otherwise he would have been still more accessory than he was. Now, wha had been his offence? That he did not inform against his colleague, against his bosom friend and he might say against his State. He was asked to inform against whom Against his native State. Those who wished to drag into the mire the garments of their State might do so-not he. And in whose favor was he asked to inform? He who had made fraudulent charges against his State and s'andered his distinguised Senator, a gentleman whom for many long years the State had placed at her end like Ajax at the feast of Agamemnon; in whose every vein flowed patrio; blood; whose

whole escutebeon was loaded down with honors There was none of mortal mould who could im pose upon him this confidence and have it violated. He would not have informed if it had been reposed in him by the bitterest foe he ever had against his best friend. If there was one charac ter more infamous than another it was that of the informer. If there was one character which when the flesh that wrapped it had monlike away and mingled with the tainted earth, history amongst the unhonored things of earth, would drag up and exhibit in eternal infamy, it was that of the informer. He had now to perform the last act in this dra-

ma. About the individual opinion of the House he cared nothing; about its official opinion it was his duty to care. It was his duty to care something about his constituents in this matter, and he would go to those men who lived upon the battle plains that had been fraudulently misrepresented; he would go to a constituency whom he knew and who knew him. He ha only to say that he had sent his resignation to the Governor of South Carolina, to take effect when announced on the floor of the House; a. he would now announce that he was no longer a member of the body.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17 .- There was a fright ful collision this morning on the Torth Pennsylvania railroad. It occurred no. Fort Wash-

The secident was to an exension train having on board about eight hundred children of the St. Michael's church, Philadelphia. After the collision one of the locomotives exploded its boiler, and set fire to the ears which were piled up in great confusion. Fifty were killed, including Father Sheridan,

of St. Michael's church, and seventy were seriously wounded. Seventeen of the bodies were burned to a crisp in one car, and seven in another. Six cars were demolished, and the scene is

awful beyond description. PHILADEI PHIA. July 18. THE LATE ACCIDENT .- The conductor of down train to which the secident occurred yesterday, committed spicide on the account of the The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1856.

FOR CONGRESS:

HON, PRESTON S. BROOKS,

OF EDGEFIELD.

We regret to be compelled to defer a letter, recently ceived from Europe, until our next issue. The obvious propriety of publishing Col. BROOKs' speech at once, and the fact of our baying received it too late for our outside, will excuse us in the premises. Also, a nice piece of paetry by a favorite corr pondent, "Daisy," and which has been unluckily mis-laid for some weeks, will appear next week.

RICHARD's" article, together with other eresting communications, is defered until next week. Tir. last news from Europe caused cotto dvance a half cent. The political intelligence was

Col. Brooks, we understand, left Washing on on Thursday night last for home. Mr. KEITT, it is said, will not return to South Carolina; but will go to the Virginia Springs, and await the result of his election on the 28th inst.

MOST MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE. Ir grieves ue to the heart to have to record a most

nelancholy occurrence which took place in our village on Monday night last. We allude to the death of Mr. J. HENRY CHRISTIAN, who was shot in a sudden affray by Mr. GEORGE D. TILLMAN and expired very soon afterwards. The verdict of the jury of nquest was, that the deceased came to his death by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of G. D. Till. liness and good taste. *

We forbear all comment. The affair, we presume will undergo judicial investigation. For the present owever, Tilliman has left and is not yet arrested. Mr. CHRISTIAN was well known to us, as he had been for several years engaged in superintending a number of mechanics and other hands in our employment. We drop an unseigned tear of regret at his sad fate. He was an independent and an honest man. May God protect his widowed relict and fatherless

COL. BROOKS' SPEECH.

The reader will find our Representative's last speech n this page. It needs only to be adverted to, as every Edgefield reader will of course jump at it with

PIANO-TUNER.

Mr. A G. Kenne will be here to-morre ousi tess of piano-tuning. He comes highly recommended as an efficient and scientific tuner. A piano, in tune, is one of the finest of instruments time, one of the most abominable. We imagine that every piano in this vicinity needs Mr. K's help; and t would be well, as such opportunities seldom occur here, if every owner of a piano would bok to the advertisement elsewhere.

THE EDGEFIELD LYCEUM. This association is organized and will be carrie nto action forthwith. A play and a farce will be ready by the first Monday evening of September. The "Lady of Lyons" and "Raising the Wind" have been selected. T. P. MAGRATH has been elected President of the Association for the current year .-

Lectures will be delivered and debates be had once a menth. Of all which the public will be more fully advertised as matters progress. KANSAS MEETING.

We regret that a wounded foot prevented our after dance upon the Kausas Meeting of last week. The communication of "A Hearer" is referred to as giving information upon the subject.

THAT MELON D'EAU. how much obliged to y for that fine, long, ripe watermelon! Thank you for the good example thus set to others. There's S. M. Tord the Past they have not Trained " this recount But now we have cords of our own, blessed be the piney-woods. Who'll come and get some !

FINE PLOCE. We know who has really choice flour for sale. It is Mr. Shemuel Nicholson of this vicinity. Sweet, white, clean, and as to rising, it will knock the ovenlid off any time. But dont take our word for it-go and try him.

OPEN COTTON.

An open pad of Cotton from the Ridge country Edgefield is before us. Who can show with this? The boll seems to have been a perfect one; the staple is as good as usual.

AMERICAN THE THEFER AGAIN. We have seen some beautiful specimens of Mr Tucken's ambrotypes. They appear to us really admirable-far, far superior to dagnerreotypes. Let us

all go and be pictured. The people of Edgefield will see that an election is to be held next Monday for Congressional represen tative, Col. Brooks having resigned. The Colonel is renominated in the hearts of his constituency, and approbation. Let all, ALL, ALL turn out!

THE PINE OF COL. BROOKS. We observe that the South Carolinian has intimated, as a matter of course, that Gov. Adams will pay the fine recently incressed upon Col. BROOKS, out of the Contingent Fund subject to his order. It does not seem to us that this would be right, nor do we believe that his Excellency has authorized any such an

It has been the policy of the Black-Republican party to represent the assault upon SUMNER as the attempt of a State, or Section, to over-awe and intimidate another Section of the Confederacy by a resort to force, to prevent the free expression of opinion upon the legitimate topics of discussion in the Halls of Legislation. Our friends in Congress have all taken and maintained the ground, that the affair was a private fight between BROOKs and SUMNER, in which the former sought to punish the latter for a gross attack upon the history of his State and a libel upon his friend and relation, Judge BUTLER; in which the Stars of this Union, as such, have no interest what ever, and in regard to which they have no right to interfere or complain, much less to demand that any thing be done in the premises by Congress.

Now 't occurs to us, that if the Governor were pay BROOKS' fine out of the Contingent Fund, it would be giving his sanction to the ground attempted to be taken by the Black Republicans, and would ignor the arguments of our friends in Congress by interpos ing the power of the State to protect our Representative from the jenalty which the law attaches to his conduct in the matter.

But no such argument can be justly urged agains

the payment of the fine by the immediate constituent of Col. BROOKs. As a gallant South Carolinian, he has taken upon himself to punish the traducer of his State and slanderer of his kinsman. He has done a deed that merits the hearty approval of his constituents, and the people of his own district should claim the right to pay the fine and releive him from the legal consequences of his evivalrous conduct. Shall this not be done? What can be easier of attainment or more appropriate in itsek? We know ten men who would cheerfully make up the amount themselves. But this is not the plan. Let lists be placed in the hands of efficient young mer, to be taken to the various election boxes on Monda; next. And when each voter comes forward to depoit his vote, he can also place his name upon the list and pay his cheerful con tribution towards releiving our member of the fine Surely there are a thousand nen in Edgefied, who would take pride in thus indicating their approval of h is course. The box at Edgefied alone might raise a fund sufficient. But let every ba send up something. We will take pleasure in acting us central agent in the matter, will give receipts for the contributions from each hox, and immediately after the returns are made, will publish a full account of the amounts received, and apply them sacredly to the ond indicated leaving any overplus to be applied to such purposes as Col. BROOKS himself shall indicae. Shall it be collision. The engineer has been arrested and Edgefield to decide.

THE Charleston Mercury turns up first; and pernaps correctly enough, as it is certainly one of the first rapers in our latitude. The Mercury is engaged, EDGEFIELD, S. C.

and has been for some weeks, in an elaborate defence of JAMES BUCHANAN'S antecedents. It seems to have entered upon this task with all the zeal of an active partizan, and as though there were danger of Old Buck's losing the vote of South Carolina!! Whatever may be the motive, its articles are very capital ones, and the Mercury will assuredly be entitled to a place in the front rank of Buchanan Democrats. Does it matter that the Mercury held, only two or three months ago, that the people of South Carolina should meet in Convention at Columbia to vote for PIERCE and no one else? Of course not. Things change, and papers change with them. The Mercury has wisely adopted the nomination of the Democracy, and is now more ultra in its support than even those of us who participated in that nomination. A newborn zeal that causes many a smile, even while it merits commendation! The Examiner of Columbia, -Johnston's Examiner-is before us, replete with interesting matter. There is no literary caterer in the State who can hold a candle to its ditor. We are very glad to perceive that the Examiner's prospects are encouraging. A good literary paper is one of the wants of our State. Here is one ommenced with energy and a determination to merit success. It is in the charge of a man who understands thoroughly the duties of his position; And now, all that is necessary to ensure its permanency and excellence is a wide-spread patronage in South Caroli-

GLANCES AT OUR EXCHANGES.

na. We trust it will not be with-held. A series of original tales will be commenced in the Examiner at an early day, and the present is a good time for new subsribers to send on their names. * * Charleston Evening News comes freighted with intelligence and instruction, as usual. The original department of this paper evinces much industry and talent in all concerned. The leading articles are strong and to the point, while the local reports, letters from a distance, &c., are generally marked by spright-* * The Weekly Constitutionalist, of Augusta, Ga., is always a welcome visitor. It is now in the great political campaign of 1855, cutting and slashing its opponents right and left. Although the Democrats are, as it were, already triumphant in Georgia, yet they have no notion of resting in the strife. The Constitutionalist is rather the flug-ship of the Georgia Democratic line, and gives constant proof of deserving that position by its able and untiring efforts in the cause. A sheet, as large as the Constitutionalist, is to be issued from that office this week, which will contain many valuable Democratic papers. Those desirons of fully posting fortable homes, to protect our interests in Kansas, themselves upon the issues of the day would do well to get this publication. It will be sold at the rate of 93 per thousand copies .- The Constitutionalist, in its ssue of the 16th inst., announces the deaths of Col A McDonald and Hon. ALFRED CUTHBERT, two of Georgia's prominent politicians. It is remarkable, in what rapid succession the useful men of our sister State seem to be dropping off from the scene of earth-

The Newberry Tri-Weekly Micror is a neat and pleasant little paper, managed with skill and edited with animation. There appear to be some young literateurs about Newberry town, who supply its columns with occasional tales, sketches, or essays, according to the humor of the club. This is a decideally good idea, and deserves to be caught up by the villages and towns of our State generally. It is a neans of amnsement as well as improvement.—The Mirror of July 16th informs us that the cars upon the Greenville and Columbia Railroad were connecting egularly, although the breaks by the recent freshet ad not been as yet repaired; also, that the Agricultural Society of Newberry had met on that day, but that the attendance and the show of stock were not o full as usual.

The last number of the Carolina Sparten that has reached us abounds in accounts of college exercises and school examinations. The Wofford and Female Colleges are now in full blast and premise to reach the largest degree of success. Several other schools in the District have a showing in the paper before us. We observe that the friends of Gov. ADAM: intend signalizing his visit to Spartanburg this summer by rand ball in honor of him. It will come off in Palmetto Hall on the evening of the 12th August. Generals DUNOVANT and GIST, with other militar centlemen, are expected to be present in attendance upon his Excellency; and a great time is expected. How we should like to be there !- The Spartan makes our month water when he talks about those Bergamot Pears and Purple Gages some good fellow has been sending him. We know of some such fruit about here, and have been wondering if we shall not have the pleasure of seeing some of it in our canctum.

The Yorkville Enquirer is one of the tip-toppest correctly withal. Both editors were absent last week; and so the usual variety of original articles is missing in the number before us. We see from sundry communications that the 4th was celebrated in several parts of York with considerable spirit.

The Marion Star tells of a watermelon, weighing 48 lbs, with which Mr. W. D. LAMB had regaled a parcel of Marionites the day be ore. It furthermore appears that the crops in that vicinity were suffering very much for rains. A correspondent of the Star We had not heard that this hall had been started, back home. How far it will roll depends upon the virulence of the

The Orangeburg Southron has just undergone alteration in its editorial management. Mr. HENRY D. KENNEDY has retired from his connection with that department. There is, however, sufficient ability left behind to sustain the paper in its position of editorials is decidedly good in the main, of en piquant and racy. But we must think that its editors are a little wrong-headed about South Carolina isolation. In an article now before us, entitled "In for it," they are certainly doleful over the course of the South Carolina Democrats; as if, because we wish to act (practically) in concert with the South, we had therefore deserted the good old doctrine of States Rights electric shock," says the Southron, " produced by the ally the greatest feat which electricity has performed or many a day."- The Southron has an account of a late freshet in the Congaree, which, among other hings, lajured seriously the extensive and expensive ham of Mr. F. COONER. We see also accounts of College examinations, 4th of July celebrations &c. The Camden Weekly Journal tells also of a freshet

age. The crops generally promise well in that District. Seven or eight hundred bushels of wheat have Kansas Territory. been raised upon lots in and about the town of Camden which have heretofore been suffered to lie comparatively idle.

The Greenville Patriot reports good crops in that District.-The editor has a chapter on the "Dark Corner" of Greenville District, and says it got that name in 1833, because " the light of Nullification could not shine there." But we have a Dark Corner in Edgefield, Major, which is a noble set-off to yours of the Mountains. In ours, the light, not only of Nullification but of Secession too, ever shone brightly. Had the spirit of our Dark Corner been the guide of the storm of 1852, the evils of this Government would now have been well nigh reformed. As it is, the day is-we know not how distant.

The Yorkville Citizen writes of a Circus over in his town. What a blessing these dull days of summer! It makes us appland, even to hear talk of such Vic and her elfin ponies, the Mexican horse Eureka, and property against armed maranders from the and sich-like. Ah! brother Cit., what a time you | South, in the various towns. General Smith must have had of it! The Chester Standard of last week has accounts of

freshets. One negro man was drowned, bridges were washed away, and sundry other injuries sustained .-The Stundard man has not in this number effused his usual quantity of wit. What's the matter with your machine, friend Standard?

ONE hundred thousand copies of the late speech of Hon. P. S. BROOKS has been subscribed for in Washington by his friends and others.

A good newspaper is like a sensible soundhear ted friend, whose appearance on one's threshold glad- just after the Presidential election-having heard done as we propose? It is for the spitted people of dens the mind with the promise of a pleasant and many members express themselves in favor of

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR: The citizens of Edgefield had the satisfaction, on Friday night, of listening to Maj. W. D WILKES, from Kansas, on the general affairs and conditions of that Territory.

The speaker was very earnest, and, consequently, very interesting. He spoke at length, and presented his hearers with a graphic description of the new country, and with unanswerable arguments in favor of its settlement by pro-slavary men.

Kansas is situated in the same latitude with Mis souri, and all the best part of it has the same climate and productions. The soil is the best in the world -the face of the country being a gently undulating prairie, and yielding, with little cultivation, the finest grains, with hemp, &c. In Missouri, just opposite to it, the annual value of one good negro to the farm, is about three or four hundred dollarsmore than he is worth in the most of the cotton growing States. He thus deduced the great importinee of slave labor in the chosen region.

In further proof of the value of Kansas, to the South, he showed that if the abolitionists should ucceed in excluding slavery thence, the institution would necessarily have to fall in Missouri, since that State would be bounded and almost entirely surrounded by anti-slavery territory. The speaker urged, with force, that present success to the antislavery party would enable them to draw a cordon of free States all around the slave States, and thus forever exclude us from any participation in the enjoyment of the rich lands of the government, that are now being opened to the enjoyment of the coun-

As Major Wilkes has participated in the recent stuggles in Kansas, he gave his audience qui'e a clear and satisfactory account of the state of affairs which existed-proving conclusively that all the difficulties were occasioned th re, solely by the uncheeked turbulence and villainy of abolition kire-

ling leaders. The appeal which the orator made upon the chivalry, liberality, and generosity of the South, on behalf of her sons, who are now suffering to vindicate her rights, was truly eloquent, and we trust in God that it will not pass unheeded by. If we sleep now. and want the spirit, and bounty to sustain our young men, who have nobly abandoned the quiet of comwe may give up the ship. Our destiny is fixed and we deserve our infamous fate.

For the Advertiser. LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., June 27 '56. DEAR BROTHER: It was my intention to have critten you as soon as I landed, but have been pre-

cented from so doing, by moving from place to place. and having to leave my trunk at Kansas City. We left Augusta on the 22d May, and landed in Kansas City on the 3d June. We were detained t various places on the route, and the trip cost us about \$10 cach. We marched from Kansas City into the interior of the country, and were going to assist in disbanding a party of abolitionists retained at Hickory Point; but, while making the necessary arrangements, a border ruffian rode up and informed us, that the U. S. Troops were coming down to disarm or drive us from the Territory. We then moved back near the Missouri line, and comped there until the 25th instant. We then moved to this place, a distance of 46 miles, and were very kindly received; being furnished with a house and provisions, and have a Dutch family to cook for us,

all of which is furnished gratis to the South Caro-There being so many indusements to stay in this beautiful town, I have concluded to spend the summer here, and perhaps the remainder of my life. I can get land within tweive miles of this place, which will soon be a large town. It is only 18 months id and is as large es Harrison, por many vacant lots for sale, and I think of purchasing ome of them. The excitement here is very great

at ares at, and war seems inevitable. It was our lot to come from Kansas City to I eavenworth on board a boat in company with some eighty abolitionists, there being only about 45 of our party. We met them bravely, at first with arguments, and advised them to go back; but they refused, and boastcountry papers on the continent, so weil filled, so ed of what they would do with us when they landbeautifully printed on such admirable paper, and so ed. When the boat pulled up, however, we rushed to our rifles and refused to let them land-and, being joined by 25 or 30 beider rufflans, with muskets, rifles and shot gans, we took but some of their baggage, that looked suspicious, and examined it; but finding no guts, we sent a guard with them up to Weston and then scarched their baggage thoroughly and found Sharpe's rifles, pistols and ammunition; these we kept and compelled the scamps to return. Some of them were enraged, takes up the question of Liquor Prohibition, as if it but others had evidently embacked unwillingly in were a matter mooted before the people of Marion. the business, and were glad of the opportunity to go

Rumor says Gen. Lane is coming down on us with five thousand Yanke-s, but we are wide awake and intend to maintain our rights. If they land here, they will have something to do immediatelywe have some of their guns, pistols and cartridges. and if fight they will, they shall receive the fruits of interest and usefulness. The style of the Southron's their own hands; and when the fight does commence, I hope I shall see some of our brothers rallyne to our side.

I saw, on Sunday last, the body of one abolitionist, who had been shot with four bills; his son was

also shot and wounded, but not dangerously. The state of society is very loose here-the pco. ple are very profane; the term stealing is here callor had lost sight for a moment of Southern interests, ed "hooking or pressing," and we have to wear That comment though, upon the summerset of the our pistols and long knives all the time. There is Mercury, is too good not to be noted: "It was an such confusion in the house I can hardly write at all. I must add a word more about the land, which degraphic wires from Cincinnati, and was undoubt- is rich beyond doubt. I have been told by the residents here, that the land will bring 60 bushels corn per acre, and it takes but a few acres to bring what they want. Lumber is scarce and dear too-the cheapest is cotton-wood, worth \$30 per thousand. walnut \$40, and pine \$60. Corn is worth 40 cents; flour \$10 per barrel; meat 6 to 8 cents; horses, ipon the Wateree which has resulted in no little dam- hogs and cattle high. I would be pleased to hear from all my friends. Direct to Leavenworth City,

Believe me your affectionate Brother, SPEECH AND RESIGNATION OF COL. KEITT.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1856. In the House, Mr. Keitt defended South Caolina against the slanders of Sumner, Burlingame and others, and stated that his offence consisted in not turning informer, in favor of the villiflers of Lis State and its distinguished Senator; also, that he had already sent his resignation to the Governor of South Carolina, and was no longer a member of Congress. The galleries applauded, his friends surrounded him, and he retired in the midst of great confusion.

FROM KANSAS .- Advices from Leaver worth, Kansas, at Chiengo, state that Gen. l'ersifer Smith had arrived there. A deputation of citizens things as JIMMY REYNOLDS the Clown, M'lle FRANK | waited upon him, asking protection for their lives replied that he had no authority to grant such protection. That the armed band alluded to were regularly enrolled militin, acting under color of law, and that the people had no redress excepting from civil law.

THE END OF THE SESSION .- It is now evident says the Washington Star, that the House will very shortly take up and dispose of the Senate's joint resolution fixing a time for the end of the present session. We shall not be surprised if it is concluded to take a recess from perhaps the 4th of August until early in November-until such an arrangement.